

MISSOURI MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY BASIN

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DORAMUS LAKE DAM

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

MO 20139

PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

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PREPARED BY: HOSKINS-WESTERN-SONDEREGGER, INC.

FOR: STATE OF MISSOURI

SEPTEMBER, 1978

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This report was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams. This report assesses the general condition of the dam with respect to safety, based on available data and on visual inspection, to determine if the dam poses hazards to human life or property.			

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS 210 NORTH 12TH STREET ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101

N REPLY REPER TO

SUBJECT: Doramus Lake Dam Phase I Inspection Report

This report presents the results of field inspection and evaluation of the Doramus Lake Dam:

It was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal \cdot Dams.

This dam has been classified as unsafe, non-emergency by the St. Louis District as a result of the application of the following criteria:

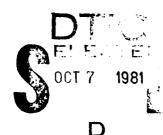
 Spillway will not pass 50 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood.

Overtopping could result in dam failure.

 Dam failure significantly increases the hazard to loss of life downstream

SUBMITTED BY:	CHINGS	2 177 1770
Chief	, Engineering Division	Date
APPROVED BY:		4 APR 1979
	el, CE, District Engineer	Date

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM DORAMUS LAKE DAM ID. NO. MO 20139

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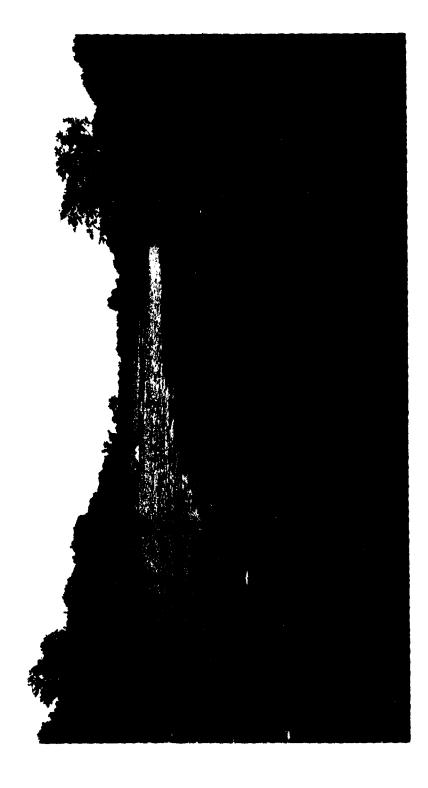


PHOTO NO. 1 OVERVIEW LOOKING WEST TO DAM

PHASE I REPORT

NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam State Located County Located Stream Date of Inspection Doramus Lake Dam Missouri Jackson County Tributary to Blue River September 21, 1978

Doramus Lake Dam was inspected by an interdisciplinary team of engineers from Hoskins-Western-Sonderegger, Inc. (The purpose of the inspection was to make an assessment of the general condition of the dam with respect to safety, based upon available data and visual inspection, in order to determine if the dam poses hazards to human life or property.

The guidelines used in the assessment were furnished by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, and developed with the help of several Federal and State agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers. Based on these guidelines, this dam is classified as a small size dam with a high downstream hazard potential. Failure would threaten life and property. The estimated damage zone extends 1.5 miles downstream of the dam. Within the damage zone are three to four houses, two unimproved roads and two improved roads. Also located downstream of the dam is a smaller lake.

Dur inspection and evaluation indicates that in consideration of the small amount of water impounded, the large floodplain downstream and the maximum of four houses downstream, 50% of the Probable Maximum Flood is the appropriate design flood. The spillways of this dam do not meet this criteria. The spillways will pass the 100 year flood (flood having a one percent chance of being exceeded in any year) without overtopping. The spillways will pass 28% of the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping the dam. The Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) is defined as the flood that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the region.

Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency. These analyses should be obtained in the future.

Deficiencies visually observed by the inspection team were trees and bushes growing on both slopes of the dam, deterioration of the concrete weir in some locations, a wire fence on top of the concrete weir which could affect the operation of the principal spillway, inlet channel to secondary spillway overgrown with weeds, considerable erosion

of the principal spillway channel below the four CMP outlet pipes, exit channel from principal spillway overgrown with trees and brush, approximately 100 feet of secondary spillway channel overgrown with trees and brush, and seepage below the principal spillway outlet channel.

Several items of preventive maintenance need to be initiated by the owner. These are described in detail in the body of the report.

Harold P. Hoskins, P.E.

Hoskins-Western-Sonderegger, Inc.

Lincoln, Nebraska

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM DORAMUS LAKE DAM - MO 20129 JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 GENERAL

- a. <u>Authority</u>. The National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of safety inspection of dams throughout the United States. Pursuant to the above, the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, District Engineer directed that a safety inspection of Doramus Lake Dam be made.
- b. Purpose of Inspection. The purpose of the inspection was to make an assessment of the general condition of the dam with respect to safety, based upon available data and visual inspection, in order to determine if the dam poses hazards to human life or property.
- c. Evaluation Criteria. Criteria used to evaluate the dam were furnished by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams". These guidelines were developed with the help of several Federal agencies and many State agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

- a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances.
 - (1) The dam is an earth fill originally constructed by the KC&S railroad to store water for use in steam locomotives. Topography adjacent to the site is gently rolling. Materials exposed in the surrounding slopes consist of loess or reworked loessial soils underlain by shales and limestones.
 - (2) The primary spillway is located on the left (south) end of the dam and consists of a weir with four 48-inch corrugated metal pipe (CMP) outlets.
 - (3) The secondary or emergency spillway is located on the right end of the dam and consists of four 24-inch CMP outlets.
 - (4) Pertinent physical data are given in Paragraph 1.3, below.
- b. Location. The dam is located in the southwestern corner of Jackson County, Missouri, as shown on Plate 2. The dam and the lake formed by the dam is shown on Plate 1 in the SE 1/4 of Section 15 and the NE 1/4 of Section 22, Tl3S, R33W.

- c. <u>Size Classification</u>. Criteria for determining the size classification of dams and impoundments are presented in the guidelines referenced in Paragraph 1.1c above. Based on these criteria, this dam and impoundment is in the small size category.
- d. <u>Hazard Classification</u>. Guidelines for determining hazard classification are presented in the same guidelines as referenced in Paragraph c above. Based on referenced guidelines, this dam is in the High Hazard Classification. The estimated damage zone extends 1.5 miles downstream of the dam. Within the damage zone are three to four houses, two improved roads and two unimproved roads. Also, located just downstream from Doramus Lake Dam is a much smaller dam.
- e. Ownership. This dam is owned by Midwest Research Institute, 13100 Robinson Pike Road, Grandview, Missouri 64030.
- f. Purpose of Dam. The dam forms a 9 acre ± recreational lake.
- g. Design and Construction History. No design or construction records were available on the dam. It was reported that the dam was constructed 75 to 100 years ago to store water for Kansas City and Southern Railroad locomotives. The four 24-inch culverts serving as an emergency spillway on the right abutment were installed in 1960 or 1961 when the adjacent road was constructed.
- h. Normal Operating Procedure. There are no controlled outlets for this dam. It was reported that the lake is spring fed and that the lake level is fairly stable. It was also reported that the spillways operate frequently but the dam has not been overtopped.

1.3 PERTINENT DATA

- a. <u>Drainage area</u>. 184 acres (0.29 square mile).
- b. <u>Discharge at Damsite</u>.
 - (1) All discharge at the damsite is over a primary spillway consisting of an uncontrolled drop-inlet type weir and set of culverts near the left abutment and through a secondary spillway consisting of a set of culverts near the right abutment.
 - (2) Estimated maximum flood at damsite unknown.

- (3) The primary spillway weir capacity varies from 0 c.f.s. at crest elevation of 990.0 feet to 325 c.f.s. at elevation 992.9 feet (low point on dam crest). The set of four 48" CMP culverts become the predominent control over the weir at 993.6 feet, after the dam has overtopped.
- (4) The secondary spillway culvert (set of four 24" CMP) capacity varies from 0 c.f.s. at 990.0 feet to 75 c.f.s. at elevation 992.9 feet (low point on dam crest).
- (5) The maximum pool elevation is 992.9 feet (low point on dam crest).
- (6) The total spillway capacity at maximum pool level is 400 c.f.s.

c. Elevation (Feet Above M.S.L.).

- (1) Top of dam (low point) 992.9.
- (2) Primary spillway weir crest 990.0.
 Primary spillway culverts inlet invert 984.5.
- (3) Secondary spillway culverts inlet invert 990.0.
- (4) Streambed at center line of dam 960 ±.
- (5) Maximum tailwater unknown.
- d. Reservoir. Length of maximum pool 1,500 feet ±.
- e. Storage (Acre-feet).
 - (1) Top of dam 97.
 - (2) Spillway crest 70.
- f. Reservoir Surface (Acres).
 - (1) Top of dam $10 \pm .$
 - (2) Spillway crest 9 ±.
- g. <u>Dam</u>.
 - (1) Type Earth embankment.
 - (2) Length 450 feet ±.
 - (3) Height 33 feet ±.

- (4) Top width 14 feet.
- (5) Side slopes.
 - (a) Downstream 2.8H on 1V (measured).
 - (b) Upstream 3H on 1V (measured on exposed section).
- (6) Zoning unknown.
- (7) Impervious core unknown.
- (8) Cutoff unknown.
- (9) Grout curtain unknown.
- (10) Wave protection none.
- h. Diversion and Regulation. None
- i. Spillways.
 - (1) Primary.
 - (a) Type Reinforced concrete broad-crested weir drop inlet with a set of four 48" CMP culverts.
 - (b) Length of weir (stepped) and crest elevation 28 feet at 990.0 feet; plus 6 feet at 990.9 feet; plus 18 feet at 993.1 feet.
 - (c) Culvert invert elevation 984.5 feet.
 - (2) Secondary.
 - (a) Type Set of four 24" CMP culverts.
 - (b) Invert elevation 990.0 feet.
- j. Regulating Outlets. None.

SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 DESIGN

No design data were available for this dam.

2.2 CONSTRUCTION

No construction data were available for this dam. It was reported that the secondary spillway on the right abutment was installed in 1960 or 1961.

2.3 OPERATION

There are no controlled outlets for this structure. It was reported that the lake level remains fairly constant and that the spillways flow frequently.

2.4 EVALUATION

- a. Availability. There were no engineering data available for this dam.
- b. Seepage and Stability Analyses. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency. These seepage and stability analyses should be performed for appropriate loading conditions (including earthquake loads) and made a matter of record.

SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 FINDINGS

- a. General. A visual inspection of Doramus Lake Dam was made on September 21, 1978. Engineers from the firm of Hoskins-Western-Sonderegger, Inc., Lincoln, Nebraska making the inspection were: Stephen Nickel, Geology and Soil Mechanics; Gordon Jamison, Hydrology and Hydraulics; Garold Ulmer, Civil Engineer; and Richard Walker, Hydrology. Specific observations are discussed below.
- b. Dam. The upstream slope above the water line was found to be covered with grass. There was one tree near the center of the dam and several small trees or bushes in the vicinity of the primary spillway weir near the left abutment of the dam. There was an area of recently-placed gravel on the upstream slope between center line stations 3+25 and 3+60. This was reported to be an area where surplus gravel from another part of the property was wasted.

Portions of the downstream slope of the dam were covered with grass. At the highest section of the dam, the slope was covered by a dense growth of weeds and bushes. Several small trees were growing on the embankment near the left abutment. The density of the growth of weeds and bushes at the highest section of the embankment made it difficult to determine the condition of this section of the embankment. The remainder of the embankment appeared to be in good condition, with no slides or seepage being noted. The materials exposed on the slopes of the dam were mostly silty clay, with some gravel on parts of the upstream slope.

The abutments apparently consist of plastic silty clay, similar to that in the embankment, overlying limestone ledges alternating with beds of shale. A limestone outcrop was observed immediately upstream from the left abutment of the embankment. This area was reported to be a spring, but water was not flowing at the time of the inspection. However, the ground surface in the area was very wet. No slides were noted in the abutments. Seepage that was found is discussed under Paragraph e, below.

It was reported that there is a rock-filled infiltration pit below the downstream toe near the right abutment. This pit was constructed to receive chemical wastes and permit them to seep slowly into the soil. It is rarely used at the present, and when in use the pit is not under a pressure head. It should pose no threat to the dam.

c. Appurtenant Structures.

- (1) Primary Spillway. The primary spillway consists of a weir with four 48-inch CMP outlet pipes, built at the left end of the embankment. Spillway details are shown in Appendix C. The concrete in the weir appears to be serviceable, but the surface is deteriorating in some locations. A wire fence along the top of the weir could affect the operation of the spillway. The four outlet pipes appear to be in good condition.
- (2) Secondary Spillway. A secondary spillway, consisting of four 24-inch CMP culverts, passes through the embankment near the right abutment. The elevation of the inverts of these pipes is the same as the weir elevation. The inlet channel to the secondary spillway was overgrown with weeds. No other outlet works were found.
- d. Reservoir Area. No wave wash, excessive erosion, or slides were observed along the shore of the reservoir.
- Downstream Channel. The primary spillway exit channel is excavated out of the left abutment and descends that abutment at a slope of between 5 and 10%. There is considerable erosion in the channel immediately below the four CMP outlet pipes. If allowed to continue, this erosion could threaten the embankment. Limestone blocks are exposed in the eroded bottom of the exit channel. At the time of the inspection, the spillway flow (approximately 4 gallons per minute) was disappearing into voids in the limestone blocks approximately 40 to 50 feet downstream from the embankment. Seepage of the same relative magnitude was found to the right of and below the exit channel at this location. The seepage appeared to come from the exit channel rather than from the reservoir. The exit channel is relatively well defined to a point approximately 300 feet below the embankment, where the channel empties onto the left shore of the small reservoir below Doramus Lake Dam. For its entire length the exit channel is overgrown with trees and brush.

The secondary spillway exit channel is excavated out of the right abutment below the embankment and descends that abutment at a slope of between 5 and 10%. No erosion was noted in the channel. No limestone outcrops were seen. No water was flowing in the channel, and no seepage was observed. The secondary spillway exit channel is relatively well defined to a point approximately 200 feet downstream from the embankment, where the channel empties onto the right shore of the small reservoir below Doramus Lake Dam. The first 100 feet of this channel are overgrown with trees and brush. The remainder of the channel is grass.

The small reservoir downstream from Doramus Lake Dam is retained by a low dam having a single CMP outlet pipe approximately 30 inches in diameter. No emergency spillway was apparent. It was reported that this dam was overtopped in 1977. The outlet pipe appeared to be relatively new, and the embankment in the vicinity of the outlet pipe appeared to be recently constructed.

f. <u>Downstream Hazards</u>. Downstream hazards are described in Section 5.

3.2 EVALUATION

The erosion of the primary spillway outlet channel could lead to the potential of failure if left uncorrected. Additional studies would be required to determine the actual source of seepage below the primary spillway outlet channel and to determine the effect of this seepage on the stability of the dam. The flat side slopes on this embankment would ordinarily provide adequate safety against shear failures for a dam of this height. The heavy vegetation on the downstream slope made it impossible to fully observe the structural conditions on the slope. The trees now growing on the upstream and downstream slopes, if allowed to continue to grow, would have the potential of causing failure of the dam by piping along their roots. The weir has a potential for failure if the concrete is allowed to deteriorate.

SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 PROCEDURES

There are no controlled outlet works for this dam and no regulating procedures exist.

4.2 MAINTENANCE OF DAM

Those portions of the embankment covered by grass appear to be regularly mowed. The size of the trees and brush in those areas not regularly mowed indicates that it has been several years since any vegetative control measures have been performed. The roadway on the crest of the dam has a relatively new bituminous surface.

4.3 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATING FACILITIES

No operating facilities exist at this dam.

4.4 DESCRIPTION OF WARNING SYSTEM IN EFFECT

The inspection team is not aware of any warning system at this dam.

4.5 EVALUATION

Trees and brush growing on the upstream and downstream slopes could lead to the potential of failure if not controlled.

SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES

- <u>Design Data</u>. No original or rehabilitation design data were found for this dam.
- b. Experience. The drainage area, lake surface area, and elevation-storage data were developed from the U.S.G.S. Grandview Missouri-Kansas 7 1/2 minute quadrangle topographic map. The hydraulic computations for the spillways and dam overtopping discharge ratings were developed from observations and data collected in the field at the time of the field inspection.

c. Visual Observations.

- (1) The left upstream corner of the R/C weir has been broken off for a width of about 1 foot and 1 foot in depth.
- (2) The spillway appears to be used every time there is significant runoff.
- (3) Spillway use should not endanger the dam.
- d. Overtopping Potential. The spillways are too small to pass the 1/2 probable maximum flood without overtopping. The spillways will pass the 0.28 PMF without overtopping (0.0 freeboard). The spillways will pass the 24-hour 100-year frequency flood without overtopping. The 100-year frequency (1%) flood outflow discharge is approximately 80 percent of the spillway capacity. The results of the routings through the reservoir are tabulated in regards to the following conditions.

Frequency	Peak Inflow Discharge <u>c.f.s.</u>	Peak Outflow Discharge c.f.s.	Maximum Pool Elevation	Freeboard Top of Dam Min. Elev. 992.9	Time Dam Overtopping Hrs.
100-Year	410	320	992.5	+0.4	-
1/2 PMF	910	880	993.6	-0.7	1.5
PMF	1830	1790	994.4	-1.5	5.3
0.28 PMF	500	400	992.9	0	-

According to the recommended guidelines from the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, this dam is classified as having a high hazard rating and a small size. The Standard Design Flood for a small dam varies from one-half PMF to PMF. In consideration of the small volume of water impounded, the large flood plain downstream and the maximum of four houses downstream, one-half PMF is the appropriate spillway design flood.

The St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, in a letter dated 11 August, 1978 has estimated the damage zone as extending 1.5 miles downstream from the dam. Within the damage zone are three to four houses, two unimproved roads, and two improved roads. Also located just downstream from the dam is a much smaller dam.

SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

- a. Visual Observations. Visual observations of features which could adversely affect the stability of the dam are discussed in Section 3. These include the following features: brush and trues on the upstream and downstream slopes, the fence along the crest of the weir, the erosion of the principal spillway outlet channel at the downstream toe, and the seepage below the outlet channel at the downstream toe.
- b. <u>Design and Construction Data</u>. No design or construction data were available.
- c. Operating Records. There are no operating structures at this dam.
- d. Post-Construction Changes. The auxiliary spillway was constructed when the road across the dam was paved in 1960 or 1961. The four 48-inch CMP in the primary spillway are obviously not 75 to 100 years old, as is the dam. It is not known when this modification was made.
- e. <u>Seismic Stability</u>. This dam is in Seismic Zone 1. An earth-quake of the magnitude used for design in this zone is not expected to cause structural failure of this dam.

SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 DAM ASSESSMENT

- a. <u>Safety</u>. Several items were noted during the visual inspection which could seriously threaten the safety of the dam if not controlled. These items include trees and brush on sections of the upstream and downstream slopes of the dam, erosion of the primary spillway outlet channel at the downstream toe of the dam, seepage below the primary spillway outlet channel, and the wire fence along the crest of the spillway weir. The Probable Maximum Flood will overtop the dam, as will the 1/2 PMF. The spillway will pass 28% of the PMF before the dam is overtopped. The dam will retain the 100-year flood without overtopping.
- b. Adequacy of Information. Since no engineering or construction data were available, the conclusions of this report are based upon performance history and visual observations. The inspection team considers that these data are sufficient to support the conclusions herein. Neither a seepage nor a stability analysis were found. This is a deficiency which should be corrected in the near future.
- c. <u>Urgency</u>. The remedial measures recommended in Paragraph 7.2, below, should be accomplished in the near future.
- d. <u>Necessity for Phase II</u>. A Phase II investigation is not called for. However, additional engineering data and analyses should be obtained by the owner to evaluate and design recommended remedial measures.
- e. <u>Seismic Stability</u>. The dam is located in Seismic Zone 1. An earthquake of the magnitude used for design in this seismic zone is not expected to be hazardous to this dam.

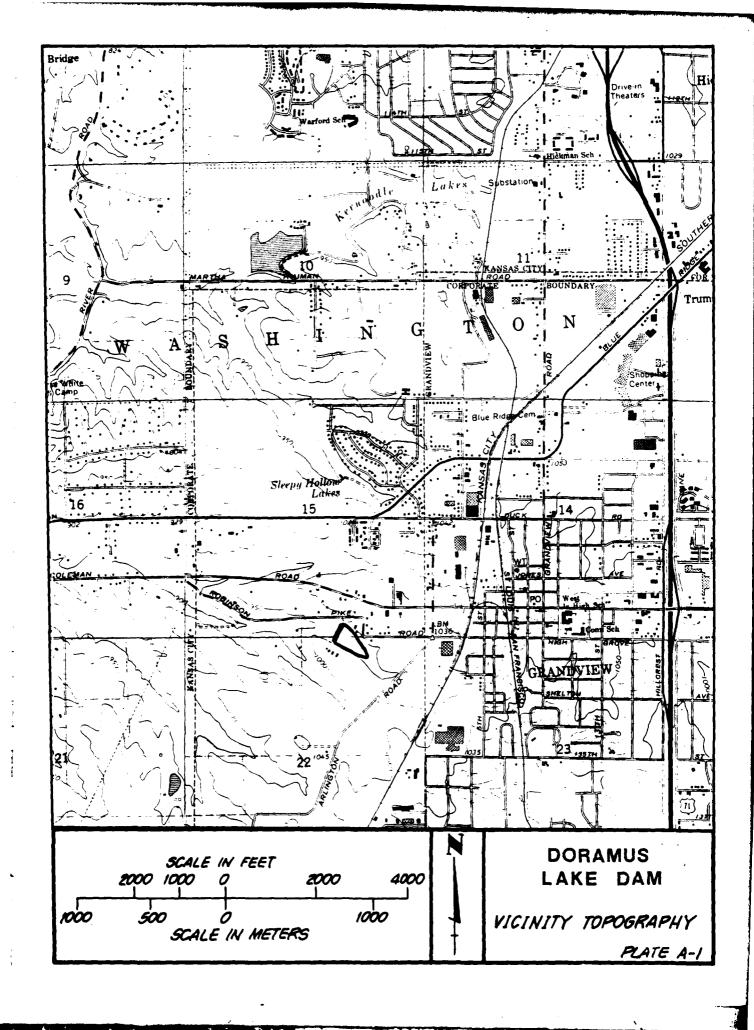
7.2 REMEDIAL MEASURES

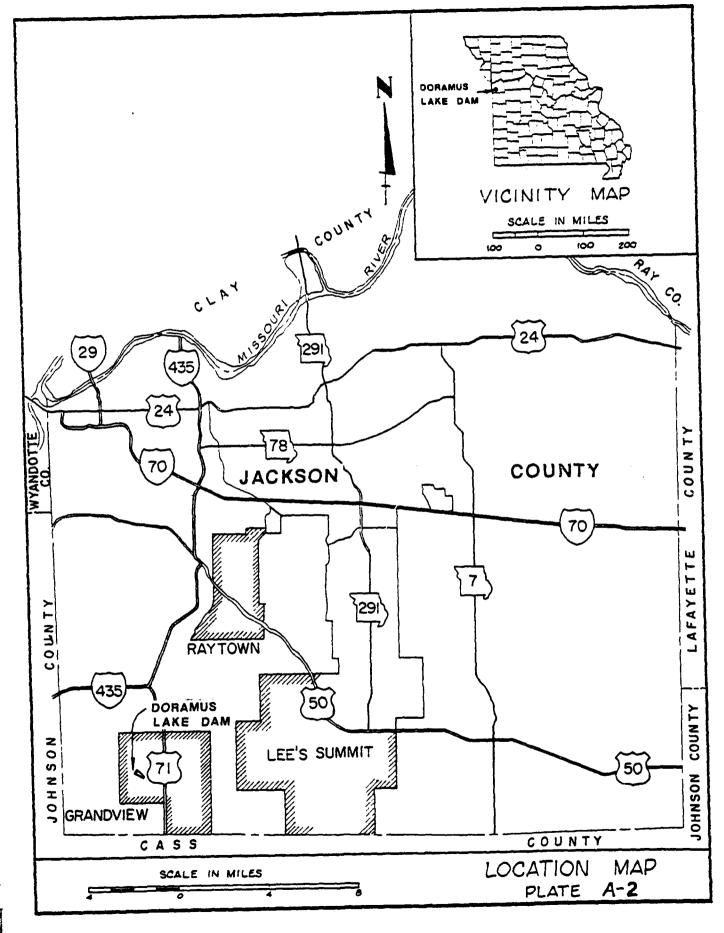
a. Alternatives. The size of the spillway and/or the height of the dam should be increased and/or the permanent pool elevation should be lowered so that the Probable Maximum Flood can be passed without overtopping the dam. Regardless of which of these alternatives is chosen, additional investigations and analyses should be conducted to determine the structural characteristics and stability of the present embankment. These analyses should include a seepage analysis to determine the source of the seepage below the primary spillway exit channel near the downstream toe. The services of an engineer

experienced in the design of dams should be obtained to perform the investigations and analyses of the present dam and to design the appropriate modifications and remedial measures.

- b. 0 & M Maintenance and Procedures. The following 0 & M maintenance and procedures are recommended.
 - (1) A program should be developed and put into action to remove trees and brush from the embankment and from the primary and auxiliary spillway exit channel and to permanently control vegetation in these areas to promote the growth of grass and prevent the regrowth of trees and brush.
 - (2) The erosion in the primary spillway exit channel should be repaired and the spillway should be protected to prevent erosion.
 - (3) The wire fence along the crest of the weir should be removed.
 - (4) Deteriorated concrete in the weir should be removed and replaced.
 - (5) The dam should be inspected regularly by qualified personnel to determine the presence of seepage on the downstream slope, in the abutments, below the downstream toe, or out of the exit channel, to determine the presence of slides in the downstream slope, to observe the upstream slope for any erosional damage, and to check for further deterioration of the concrete in the weir.

APPENDIX A MAPS





i

APPENDIX B PHOTOGRAPHS

A STATE OF THE



PHOTO NO. 2 UPSTREAM FACE FROM LEFT ABUTMENT



PHOTO NO. 3 GRAVEL ON UPSTREAM FACE CENTER LINE STATION 3+25 TO 3+60



PHOTO NO. 4
PRIMARY SPILLWAY WEIR



PHOTO NO. 5 CMP OUTLET PIPES FOR PRIMARY SPILLWAY



PHOTO NO. 6 EROSION IN PRIMARY SPILLWAY EXIT CHANNEL



PHOTO NO. 7 AREA OF SEEPAGE RIGHT OF PRIMARY SPILLWAY EXIT CHANNEL



PHOTO NO. 8 SECONDARY SPILLWAY INLET AT RIGHT ABUTMENT



PHOTO NO. 9 SECONDARY SPILLWAY CMP INLETS



PHOTO NO. 10 SECONDARY SPILLWAY EXIT CHANNEL



PHOTO NO. 11 DOWNSTREAM FACE FROM BELOW RIGHT ABUTMENT

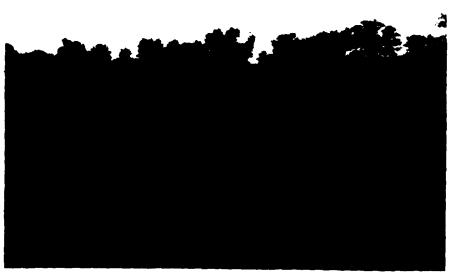


PHOTO NO. 12 LOOKING DOWNSTREAM FROM CREST OF DAM TO SMALLER DAM BELOW

PLATE B-4

APPENDIX C PLAN, PROFILES & SECTION

APPENDIX D HYDROLOGIC COMPUTATIONS

HYDROLOGIC COMPUTATIONS

- 1. The Mockes dimensionless standard curvilinear unit hydrograph and the SCS TR-20 program were used to develop the inflow hydrographs (see Plate D1). The inflow hydrograph for the 100-year flood was generated by the consultant using the TR-20 program.
 - a. Six-hour, twelve-hour, and twenty-four hour 100-year rainfall for the dam location was taken from NOAA Technical Paper 40. The 24-hour probable maximum precipitation was taken from the curves of Hydrometeorological Report No. 33 and current Corps of Engineers and St. Louis District policy and guidance for hydraulics and hydrology.
 - b. Drainage area = 0.287 square mile (184 acres).
 - c. Time of concentration of runoff = 21 minutes.
 - d. The antecedent storm conditions were heavy rainfall and low temperatures which occurred on the previous 5 days (SCS AMCIII). The initial pool elevation was assumed at the crest of the primary spillway.
 - e. The total 24-hour storm duration losses for the 100-year storm were 0.87 inch. The total losses for the 24-hour duration 1/2 PMF storm were 0.91 inch. The total losses for the PMF storm were 0.95 inch. These data are based on SCS runoff curve No. 93 and antecedent moisture conditions from SCS AMCIII.
 - f. Average soil loss rates = 0.05 inch per hour approximately.
- 2. The weir/culvert discharge ratings were developed using standard formulas. The flows over the dam crest were based on the broadcrested weir equation $Q = CLH^3/2$, where H is the head on the dam crest; the coefficient C, which varies with head, was taken from the USGS publication "TWRI, Book 3, Chapter 5, Measurement of Peak Discharge at Dams by Indirect Methods".
- 3. Floods were routed through the reservoir using the TR-20 program to determine the capabilities of the spillways and dam embankment crest. The storm rainfall patterns, inflow hydrographs and routed outflow hydrographs are shown on Plate D2.

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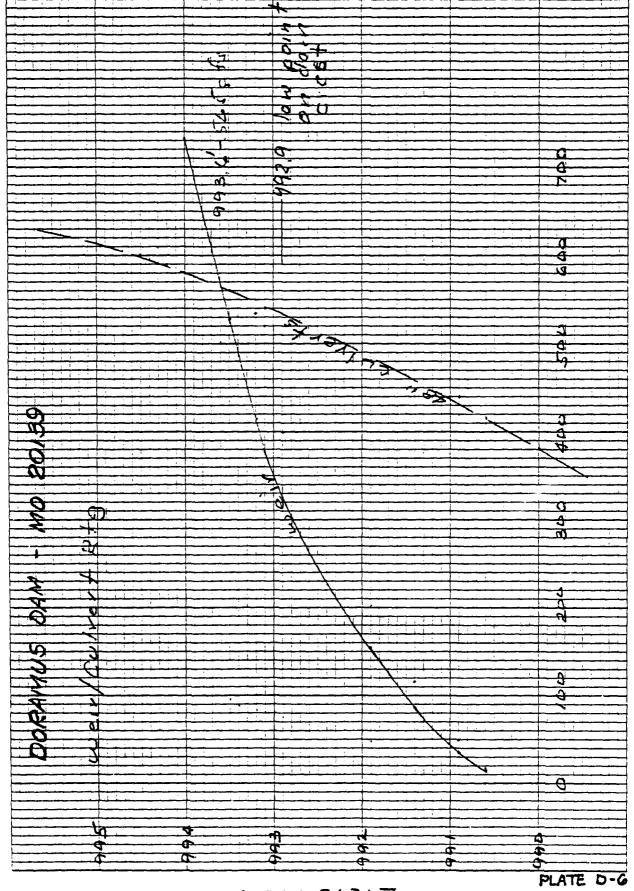
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TR-20 ROUTTHG.

HYDROLOGY PROGRAM FOR IBM 1130 - DATED JULY: 1968

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PLATE D-13

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